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MINOR NOTICES

Volume XIX. of the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, new series (London, 1905, pp. vi, 388), opens with the Presidential Address by Dr. G. W. Prothero. Professor J. F. Baldwin traces the "Beginnings of the King's Council" in the reigns of John and of Henry III., when this body began to assume a definite and permanent character. In its functions and personnel the council during the minority of Henry III. was based upon the council of John; and after the minority had ended, this body retained its influence. This paper has since been supplemented by Professor Baldwin's articles on "Early Records of the King's Council" in this REVIEW, October, 1905 (XI. 1-15), and on "Antiquities of the King's Council" in the January number of the *English Historical Review*. The history of the English occupation of Tangier (1661-1683) is sketched by Miss Enid Routh, who draws her conclusions from English sources which she briefly describes. A communication by C. T. Flower on the Beverley Town Riots, 1381-1382, based on hitherto unpublished documents, of which some are appended, gives interesting details as to the methods employed by rival oligarchic and bourgeois factions in attempting to acquire and maintain political control of the municipality. Miss E. M. Leonard's able monograph on "The Inclosure of Common Fields in the Seventeenth Century" is an important contribution to English economic history. She seems to have proved her contention that during the seventeenth century the inclosing movement was not suspended, as has been supposed, but on the contrary progressed rapidly. She also presents strong arguments in support of her opinions that inclosure proceedings as conducted in England tended to destroy the small landed proprietor, and create a class of landless laborers; and that the agrarian conditions peculiar to the Midlands caused the strong opposition to inclosures in that part of England, where, contrary to the opinion usually held, inclosures did not proceed with special rapidity, but were, on the contrary, checked by the restrictive measures of the government. In a very readable paper on "Bartolus and the Development of European Political Ideas", the Reverend J. Neville Figgis shows that the fourteenth-century jurist introduced a wider conception of the civil law, which facilitated its reception at a later period. The Alexander Prize Essay for 1904 is a careful narrative of the "Beginnings of the Cistercian Order", by W. A. Parker Mason. Dr. O. Jensen contributes a learned history of the "Denarius Sancti Petri" in England from the time of Canute to Elizabeth, and appends thereto a considerable number of documents from the Vatican. He concludes that Gregory VII. attempted to connect the obligations of the payment of the pence and the oath of allegiance; and gives interesting details regarding the method of collecting the pence and the papal organization finally established in London for this purpose, to the dissatisfaction of the English. Two brief

communications with accompanying documents relate to "Polydore Vergil in the English Law Courts", by I. S. Leadam, and "The Case of Dr. Crowe", clergyman in the reign of Henry VIII., by R. H. Brodie. Mr. H. E. Malden notes instances of bondmen in Surrey under the Tudors. R. G. Marsden has compiled a list of English Ships in the Reign of James I., giving so far as possible their tonnage, ports, voyages, and in some cases references to the documents in which the ships' names occur.

F. G. D.

The supplement to the ninth volume of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, second series, contains the annual reports of the Council and committees of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The report of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens includes an obituary notice of the late director of the school, Dr. Theodore Woolsey Heermance. He initiated the project of publishing a thorough study of the Erechtheum, which is now well under way; and the report on the excavations at Corinth is nearing completion. Liberal grants from the Carnegie Institution of Washington will be applied toward the excavations in Corinth, exploration, and a fellowship in architecture.

Grants from the same Institution to the American School of Classical Studies in Rome will be used for publishing the papers of the school, and for research fellowships. The chairman of the Managing Committee adduces evidences of the value of the school in offering educational opportunities to teachers of ancient history and the classics, as well as in training investigators.

The report of the director of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine contains a highly interesting account of several somewhat perilous excursions, including the circumnavigation of the Dead Sea. The results obtained include the correction of errors in published maps, and other additions to geographical knowledge, many photographic and phonographic records, squeezes of Babylonian, Hebraic, Phoenician, Greek, and Latin inscriptions, studies of local customs and ceremonies, and the discovery of hitherto unknown ruins and city sites.

The Committee on American Archaeology reports a grant to secure information regarding the remains of Indian antiquity in the United States, and grants to the Southwest Society. This vigorous organization has recently collected phonographic records of six hundred Spanish and Indian folk-songs, has conducted archaeological explorations, and has obtained or has been promised large collections of artistic and archaeological interest, many of which formerly belonged to the early Catholic missions and churches of Southern California. The collections will be deposited in a great "Southwest Museum" which the Society is now laboring to erect. Dr. A. M. Tozzer, who will soon complete the term of his four-year fellowship in American archaeology, reports a continuation of his field-work in Mexico and Yucatan. A careful comparison of the narratives of early European visitors with the results of

his own observations shows a remarkable survival of ancient customs and culture. Dr. Tozzer is engaged in compiling a full bibliography of Mexico and Central America.

Mr. J. N. Larned's two well-printed volumes, *Seventy Centuries of the Life of Mankind* (Springfield, Mass., C. A. Nichols Company, 1905, pp. 465, 539), is more extended than a book of dates like Ploetz's *Epitome of Universal History*, but is not full enough to take rank as a history of the world. None the less is it a useful book. Mr. Larned has a keen eye for what is salient, and he lays much emphasis upon personal character, with the result that a sketch of the history of the world in two not portly volumes is positively readable. In its reaction against old-time cock-sureness, based on inadequate knowledge, the present age looks with skepticism, at times not unmingled with amusement, upon philosophies of history. The attitude is not wholly reasonable, for the doctrine of evolution is a philosophy of nature, and human society represents a process of evolution too. But for so vast a field we distrust our inductions. Mr. Larned, however, has no misgivings. "The story of the life of mankind is divided naturally, by great changes of circumstance, into six epochs" (I. v). It is true that when we come to survey these epochs they prove very loose indeed. There is not much that is distinctive in the first—the "Epoch of the Earliest Civilizations and Known Empires"; and the other five are hardly more illuminating: "Epoch of the Greeks and Romans"; "Epoch of the New Nations, known as the Middle Ages"; "Epoch of Modernizing Expansions, called the Renaissance"; "Epoch of Political Revolutions"; "Epoch of Science, Mechanism, Democracy, and the Transforming of the World". Mr. Larned does not attempt the difficult task of tracing the vital connection between the epochs. He contents himself with sketching at the beginning of each the "chief characters"—not, be it observed, the chief characteristics—of the period. These sketches are usually accompanied by portraits of the persons concerned, for the most part taken from good sources, and useful. But from the point of view of serious history, we have not much to say in favor of the numerous fanciful pictures of historic scenes which embellish other pages. Mr. Larned's point of view is not wholly impartial or critical, and when he comes down to recent times he cannot conceal his dislike of the German emperor, his distrust of American imperialism, his scorn of the European intrusion into China. He may be right, but his is not the judicial tone of Ranke or of Stubbs. Nor does his list of authorities show very extensive reading even in the secondary sources, and it is confined to works in English. Yet his book is to be praised; it is an accurate and lucid summary of the chief events in world-history put forth in an attractive form.

GEORGE M. WRONG.

The initial number of the twenty-fourth volume of the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law is an essay by Dr. Lynn Thorndike on *The Place of Magic in the Intellectual His-*

tory of Europe (New York, Macmillan, 1905, pp. 110). As the author himself has the discretion to point out, the present essay is far from being an attempt at a complete treatment of that theme. After merely illustrating the persistence throughout the Middle Ages of belief in magic, he devotes this paper to a somewhat more careful survey of its place in the thought of the Roman Empire. He has dipped for himself into the ancient writers, has gathered much curious information, and has set it forth with gusto and with considerable sprightliness of style; but his study, though intelligent, is sadly lacking in thoroughness, and yet more so in closeness of thought and precision of diction. Of magic itself his conception is confused in the extreme. If the further research which his ambitious title seems to promise is to have a serious worth for scholarship, he must gird himself for a much more strenuous grapple with his subject.

An Introduction to the History of Sugar as a Commodity. By Ellen Deborah Ellis. [Bryn Mawr College Monographs, Monograph Series, Volume IV.] (Philadelphia, The John C. Winston Company, 1905, pp. 117.) This monograph is based largely, though not entirely, upon secondary sources and cannot be said to add materially to what was already known. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is an attempt to analyze and relate historical phenomena in strict accordance to such economic concepts as production, consumption, supply, demand, etc. The economic terminology as used tends to obscure rather than to illuminate the subject. For example, the statement that "the English succeeded in winning for themselves the monopoly in the production of sugar values in exchange" (p. 85) does not at once suggest the meaning which it appears to have—that the English acquired a monopoly of the sugar-trade.

Lectures on the History of the Middle Ages. By George D. Ferguson, Professor of History, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. (Kingston, Uglow and Company, 1905, pp. viii, 634.) Professor Ferguson's work contains a series of thirty-three lectures upon medieval history, delivered before students "substantially in the form in which they are here presented" After a preliminary discourse on the continuity of history, he takes up the causes of the fall of the Roman Empire, discusses principles of law and custom which passed on to later generations, and devotes three chapters to the settlements of the Germanic races in Europe. In the further pursuit of the subject the author has had in mind especially the development of political institutions as affected by feudalism, and has made France the chief source of his illustrative examples.

The literary defects of the lecture form are not very apparent, but it would have been better to eliminate the few traces remaining. The work makes no pretensions to new views of the Middle Ages, nor is there anything novel in the order of treatment. The lectures undoubtedly

served a good purpose in vivifying by the spoken word a complex subject to an audience of students, but in a printed work they do not compare favorably with essays already in the field, like Professor George B. Adams's *Civilization during the Middle Ages*. Both assume the reader to be familiar with the general history of the period, but there is a great difference in the clearness of exposition.

The outward appearance of the work is not agreeable. Owing to the thickness of the paper, the book occupies twice the space it needs, and has a dropsical effect which is not relieved by artistic excellences in printing. The proof-reading deserved more attention from a university professor. The foot-notes bristle with misprints, particularly of foreign words. The author has given evidence of wide reading and much scholarly thought, and yet one may question the advisability of publishing this work.

J. M. VINCENT.

The interest aroused in the controversy concerning Toscanelli and Columbus, originated by the communications of Señor Gonzalez de la Rosa and Mr. Henry Vignaud, to the Congress of Americanists held at Paris in 1900, may be measured by the length of the annotated bibliography of the controversy printed by Signor G. Uzielli among the *Atti* of the Fifth Italian Geographical Congress, held in Naples in 1904, and also issued in separate form (*Bibliografia della Polemica concernente Paolo Toscanelli e Cristoforo Colombo*, Naples, A. Tocco-Salviètti, 1905). This bibliography, consisting of references to one hundred and sixty-nine books, papers, and reviews, has been largely compiled by Mr. Vignaud, and much of it was printed by him in 1903 in his answers to Sir Clements Markham and Mr. C. R. Beazley. Signor Uzielli has translated the bibliography, added considerably to it, and prefaced it with an introduction which states the questions at issue and includes two documents discovered by him and previously printed: a note regarding a colloquy held in 1454 between Toscanelli and the Portuguese ambassadors; and a letter written in 1494 by the Duke of Ferrara to his ambassador in Florence, asking him to get from the nephew of Toscanelli notices made by his uncle regarding certain recently discovered islands.

F. G. D.

The Presbyterian Movement in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth as illustrated by the Minute Book of the Dedham Classis, 1582-1589. Edited for the Royal Historical Society from the MS. in the Possession of J. F. Gurney, Esquire, Keswick Hall, Norfolk, by Roland G. Usher, Ph.D. (Harvard). (London, Offices of the Royal Historical Society, 1905, pp. li, 105.) In this handsomely printed little volume Dr. Usher has made a contribution to the obscure history of the Puritan attempts to introduce modifications of ministerial appointments, worship, and discipline into the English Church, in the third decade of the reign of Elizabeth, that will be appreciated by students of the ecclesiastical and political history of the time. The Dedham Classis was but one of a number of similar organizations, but its story was doubtless typical of

that of the movement as a whole. And the record of its eighty meetings, here reproduced, brings out in clear light the tentative methods of these early Puritans, their difficulties in enforcing a discipline that had no coercive power behind it, and their shifts to keep out of the clutches of the law while really doing what the ecclesiastical constitution of England, as then established, did not permit. Dr. Usher had added greatly to the value of these Minutes by his introductory bibliography and notes, by a reprint of the pertinent portions of the *Dangerous Positions*, of which the later archbishop, Richard Bancroft, was the author, and by biographical notices of the ministers involved, or referred to, in the transactions recorded in the Minutes. A brief selection of contemporary letters and papers taken from the same manuscript volume increases the worth of the record. The editing, as a whole, is thoroughly well done. One may query, indeed, whether Dr. Usher has not overemphasized the significance of such disagreements and divergences of view as he finds among these early Puritans. They were feeling their way, and it was only in the larger aspects of a modification of the polity of the Church that approximate unity was to be expected. Nor is there anything surprising in the relatively slight popular support for Puritanism which the record reveals. The Puritan ministers were still comparatively a feeble minority, and their educative work among the population at large had but just begun. Dr. Usher's documents and accompanying notes may well serve, however, to modify the claims which have sometimes been made as to the strength of the Puritan movement during Whitgift's tenure of the archbishopric.

WILLISTON WALKER.

Chatham. By Frederic Harrison. (New York, The Macmillan Company, London, Macmillan and Company, 1905, pp. vi, 239.) This monograph is from the point of view of an admirer of Chatham's imperialism. Mr. Harrison regards Chatham as the author of the colonial system and the founder of the empire. "For good and for evil, through heroism and through spoliation, with all its vast and far-reaching consequences, industrial, economic, social, and moral—the foundation of the Empire", he holds, "was the work of Chatham. He changed the course of England's history—nay, the course of modern history. For a century and a half the development of our country has grown upon the imperial lines of Chatham's ideals; and succeeding statesmen have based the keynote of their policy on enlarging the range of these ideals, in warding off the dangers they involved, in curbing or in stimulating the excesses they bred" (p. 2). For statesmen and politicians who have stimulated these excesses, Mr. Harrison has little but contempt. He is an admirer of the imperialism which has made this North American continent Anglo-Saxon in its law and its civilization; but he is strong in his condemnation of the imperialism that means small colonies of white settlers holding in serfdom vast masses of some inferior race. There are no footnotes and no bibliography; but there are internal evidences that little in print—memoirs or letters—concerning Chatham has escaped Mr. Har-

rierson's attention; and this care coupled with his style has given us a monograph on Chatham of abiding value.

EDWARD PORRITT.

The fourth volume of Poultney Bigelow's *History of the German Struggle for Liberty* (New York and London, Harper, 1905, pp. xvi, 304) does not carry the work much beyond the point previously reached, since it deals only with the eve and the first phase of the revolution of 1848. Social conditions which contributed to the outbreak of the revolution consume about one-third of the space, character-sketches of Frederick William IV., Ludwig I. of Bavaria, Prince William of Prussia (the emperor of later days), and of several minor characters occupy a sixth, leaving about one-half of the book for the narrative of the March Revolutions. Save for a single inadequate chapter upon France, there is no serious effort to connect the revolution in Germany with the great European movement of which it was a part, while for Germany itself attention is focussed almost exclusively upon Munich and Berlin.

Both in conception and in execution this volume is stamped with the same qualities which marked its predecessors. It differs from them chiefly in that the common defects are more conspicuous and the merits less pronounced. A slender thread of history is used to string together a multitude of comments upon all sorts of subjects. Many of these are altogether foreign to the matter which furnished the occasion for them, and seem to be inserted for no other purpose than to show the author's extensive travels, display his supercilious wit, or gratify his numerous personal grudges.

The book is divided into thirty short chapters. Apparently the author intended that each chapter should present a portrait, a social study, or the story of some significant event. Taking *en bloc* the chapters devoted to each of the three themes, it cannot be said that he has altogether succeeded with any of them, although portions of each have considerable value for a discriminating reader. The portraits are caricatures; the social studies are mere jumbles of data leading to no definite results; the narratives, owing to digressions, the omission of some essential matters, and overemphasis of others, fail to give a clear and definite idea of what actually occurred, although an exception must be noted for the story of the March Revolution at Berlin.

In the details of book-construction the volume is unusually faulty. A large proportion of the text, probably a third, consists of quotations worked in with so little skill that the volume suggests the note-book rather than the finished production. As is proper in a popular work, most of the quotations are given in translation. Unfortunately their utility for the majority of readers is destroyed by the author's trick of leaving every few lines a sentence or two untranslated. The style is increasingly familiar and journalistic, while badly constructed sentences are numerous. The bibliography is worthless, as it consists of nothing but titles, without even an alphabetical arrangement. The worst feature of the book, however, is its unfortunate tone. In attempting to add

piquancy to his pages the author has gone far afield to drag in *risqué* matter until he has produced a vulgar tone which in places goes perilously close to indecency. The offense against good taste is not mitigated by leaving the worst passages in French, German, or Latin.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

Le Carte d'America di Giacomo Gastaldi: Contributo alla Storia della Cartografia del Secolo XVI. Per Stefano Grande. (Turin, Hans Rinck, 1905, pp. 167 and 6 facsimiles.) Mr. Henry Harrisse performed a better service than he expected, when he remarked that Italy had no consequential part in the discovery of America. It may be that he realized that Italian students were already coming to the forefront as investigators in the field of historical geography, and that they were soon to challenge his leadership in this direction. He succeeded, at all events, in furnishing them with an incentive to search out the facts concerning many matters whereon had long been based his reputation as a master of historical lore. It would not be fair to Professor Grande to suggest that his study of Gastaldi's American maps, any more than his previous book on the geographer's life and works (1902), was the result of a desire to disprove Mr. Harrisse's statement. The critical reader may be pardoned a feeling, however, that the work owes to Mr. Harrisse some of its excellence.

Professor Grande has made a detailed study of the maps of America drawn by Gastaldi between 1546 and 1562. He shows that they are derivatives from the well-known Ribero maps, although Gastaldi's intimate acquaintance with Ramusio, for whom he prepared the maps in the *Viaggi*, gave him access to many other sources of later information. Previous to the work for Ramusio, Gastaldi had drawn the modern maps for the edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* published at Venice in 1548, the delicate engraving of which contrasts most curiously with the coarse but effective woodcuts in Ramusio's *Viaggi*. In regard to these, Professor Grande makes one slip, due doubtless to some confusion in his notes on the editions of Ptolemy of 1548 and 1561, in both of which Gastaldi's maps were used. It is in the later, and not the earlier, edition that Yucatan is represented as a peninsula instead of an island, a correction much more creditable to the geographer. Professor Grande also seems to be unaware of the existence—important chiefly as a matter of bibliographical interest—of an earlier state of the plate of the large planisphere of 1546, lacking some of the features of the map as reproduced by him in facsimile.

G. P. WINSHIP.

A History of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1635-1904. By Elihu S. Riley. (Baltimore, Nunn and Company, 1905, pp. vi, 423.) This work is one of those which have come into existence because of the generosity of a state legislature, which appropriated part or all of the sum needed for purposes of publication. Maryland thus began the

encouragement of her historical students eighty years ago, by an appropriation to Bozman's scholarly and accurate study of the early years of the province. The author of the *History of the General Assembly* is a well-known Annapolis journalist and antiquary and is also the author of a history of the state's capital (1887). His plan in this book has been to treat the sessions of the Assembly in chronological order, giving a brief abstract of the proceedings and of some of the important acts passed. He carries the narrative down to the removal of certain election officials by the governor in July, 1904; and the fact that he devotes over a page to this event shows that he does not always confine himself to occurrences which happened during the sessions of the legislature. The proceedings of the Assemblies which met during the first eighty years of Maryland's history are printed in full in the *Maryland Archives*, and a convenient compendium of many of the important matters contained in the volumes of the *Archives* will be found here. For the eighteenth century the book has more value for the student, as the proceedings of the sessions during this period are not easy to obtain. Out of the 423 pages of the book, 304 treat of the events prior to 1776. This apportionment of attention to the provincial and state periods is a common but unfortunate one, as it does not give room for proper discussion of the important developments of the nineteenth century. In this work the treatment of the Assemblies of the state period is also imperfect, in that the author has almost entirely used the *Statutes* as sources, to the neglect of the *Journals of Proceedings*. The treatment of the period between 1776 and 1860 is especially inadequate. The sessions from 1777 to 1785 are given only five pages. Those from 1812 to 1815 receive only one page. Mr. Riley was state printer in 1861, and his knowledge of men and events of the last half-century has enabled him to intersperse the later pages with a number of interesting anecdotes, character studies, etc., of the men whom he has known. It is a pity that he did not give a longer time to the composition of the work, making it more philosophical and accurate and supplying it with an index, for want of which it loses half its usefulness. There is not even a table of contents.

The Maryland and Virginia Boundary Controversy (1668-1894). By Louis N. Whealton. (New York, Albert J. Leon, [1905], pp. 55, vi.) In these days of frequent boundary disputes and settlements it is interesting to find such a scholarly and eminently satisfactory presentation as that given us by Mr. Whealton in this dissertation presented at Johns Hopkins University. For, although not an international affair, the question of this boundary will always be of interest to the American historian, embracing as it does so much of the history of the settlement and subsequent growth of the two colonies. The student, perhaps more than any one else, will appreciate the amount of research and labor involved in this dissertation, which presents in logical, condensed form facts and laws only to be gleaned from remote and often practically buried sources.

There are described: I. Charters and Grants, 1606-1632; II. The Work of the First Boundary Commissioners, 1632-1668; III. First Fountain of the Potomac, 1698-1776; IV. Compact of 1785; V. Ineffectual Legislation, 1785-1860; VI. Settle[ment] by Arbitration, 1860-1884; VII. Fishery Rights in Common Waters and the Oyster Troubles to 1894. These show, step by step, the cause of each dispute, its discussions, and final settlement.

The first section shows how James's grant to the London Company, following that of Elizabeth to Raleigh, marks the beginning of this boundary question, for "Under this grant, Jamestown was settled in 1607. Here we find Virginia's first boundaries, which, on the north and south after 1607 were each fifty statute miles distant from Jamestown" (p. 6). This and the subsequent grants led to the work of the first boundary commissioners, as "The grant to Lord Baltimore, in 1632, was regarded as an infringement upon the Virginia Charter of 1609, and during the first half of the seventeenth century, the Colony settled by the London Company strenuously asserted its claim to the Maryland territory. This was the beginning of a long dispute" (pp. 12-13). It is shown how the first commission was followed by one dispute after another with partial adjustments, until the final settlement by arbitration, 1860-1884, and the agreement upon the "Fishery Rights" in 1894.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief, Division of Manuscripts. Vol. IV. 1776, January 1 to June 4 (Washington, 1906, pp. 416). In arrangement and mode of editing this fourth volume, naturally, follows the same system which Mr. Ford has established in the first three. The workmanship is of similarly high character, the text of the actual journal being supplemented by the texts of the reports and other documents, derived from the papers of the Continental Congress in Mr. Ford's official custody. John Adams's autobiography, Force's *Archives*, and other authorities are drawn upon for notes. While the main transactions of 1776, those relative to the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the negotiations with France fall into the next volume, many matters of civil and military interest find here a much more ample and perfect record than they have ever had hitherto.

State Government in Maryland, 1777-1781, by Beverly W. Bond, jr. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXIII., Nos. 3-4] (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1905, pp. 118), is a thorough and painstaking research based upon original sources. The task of organizing the state government with the separation of the legislative, the executive, and the judicial functions is fully described; the chief innovations being the substitution in place of the governor and upper house of the Assembly, formerly proprietary or

crown appointees, a Senate chosen by the people through the indirect method of county electors, and a governor and council annually chosen by the Assembly.

Considerable attention is given to the attitude of the state government toward the Continental Congress and the question of state sovereignty; and this is emphasized in the controversy over the cession to the United States of the "back lands" claimed by Virginia. New light is thrown by the author upon this controversy, not hitherto revealed in Adams's *Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States*, and it is shown (p. 24) that Maryland as early as October 30, 1776, had put herself upon record in demanding that the so-called "back lands" "be considered common stock to be parcelled out at any time into convenient, free, and independent governments"; and by unfalteringly adhering to her position, and refusing to ratify the Articles of Confederation, Maryland forced the Virginian cessions, saved the union, and prepared the way for the organization of the Northwest Territory.

The author has described also the aid rendered to the Continental army, the currency situation in the state, commercial relations, the confiscation of British property, internal disturbances, and the treatment of the Tories. He has pointed out repeatedly the disposition of the state to brook no coercion or interference in internal administration by Congress, and to reserve to herself the rights of a sovereign state, until the ratification of the Articles of Confederation, in foreign as well as in her domestic concerns; as seen, for example, in her ratification of the treaty with France.

Ample references to the *Maryland Archives*, contemporary letters, and other sources are given in the foot-notes and the appended bibliography. At times there is a lack of clearness; and much of the matter in the foot-notes might better have been incorporated in the text. A more varied and interesting style, with fewer short sentences and with a more adequate interpretation of events, would have improved the work.

J. W. B.

Democracy in the South before the Civil War. By G. W. Dyer, M.A., Instructor in Economics and Sociology in Vanderbilt University. (Nashville, Tenn., Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1905, pp. 90.) This is a controversial essay in the interpretation of social history. While its substance is of very uneven value, the style and thought are vigorous, and the book deserves attention as a product of its time—as one of numerous protests from the thoughtful youth of the South against the injustice done their people by the general American historians. The introduction is good and strong, and, except for a somewhat excessive belligerency, the general attitude of the author is well taken. He breaks down at times, however, when making concrete applications of his sweeping charge of error in the work of the general historians; and as is true of many other controversialists, his fault here lies in his failure to apply his own precepts. He complains

of the amateurishness of the historians in societary interpretation due to a lack of proper technical training, and to a disposition to generalize too widely from given data. Mr. Dyer himself is not perfect in either historical or statistical method; his statements are sometimes rash and his reasoning faulty. For example, he contends (pp. 41-43) that there was no tendency in the South to the monopolizing of land and slaves, because from the nature of agriculture a relatively small farm must have a differential advantage over a large one. Here he has failed to realize that the production of the southern staples was an exceptional sort of agriculture, in which unintelligent labor could be used with profit on a large scale under expert supervision, and that the plantation system furnished a method of organization and control which gave the relatively large producer a decisive advantage. He attempts (p. 60) to prove that the market value of the slaves should be incorporated in any comparison of per capita wealth North and South. His reasoning here, if not in a circle, is certainly in a tangle. In several instances the author commits the fallacy of proving too much. These are, of course, the faults of his controversial method. The author shows himself, in spite of his temporary faults, to be a student of distinct power and promise. Many of his ideas are genuine contributions, in accord with the best philosophy of the Old South. He has evidently secured a number of valuable facts and statistics from local records and other unique sources, and the further publication which he has promised in his preface will be awaited with interest. Meanwhile he is entitled to our thanks for very justly emphasizing the existence and importance in the South of a powerful though hampered democracy in industry, society, and politics.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

Antonio López de Santa Anna: Mi Historia Militar y Política; 1810-1874; Memorias Inéditas. (Mexico, Librería de la Vda. de Ch. Bouret, 1905, pp. viii, 281.) The second volume of the collection called "Documentos inéditos ó muy raros para la Historia de Mexico", edited by Genaro García and Carlos Pereyra, contains the hitherto unprinted autobiography of Santa Anna. This autobiography is disappointing both as a human document and as a source for history. While in exile at Nassau, New Providence, between 1870 and 1874, Santa Anna wrote the story of his life with the purpose of "rebutting the infamous calumnies of his enemies with an exact statement of fact". The autobiography, therefore, is in no sense a confession. It is a vainglorious appeal to his countrymen for justice in the tone and temper of a revolutionary *pronunciamiento*, in the writing of which he had had long experience. All of the narrative was written from memory, as the author admits that his private papers had been destroyed many years before. What mistakes he might have made during his long career were, he asserted, due to excess of zeal for his country's welfare, and he felt that he had fairly earned the title of

patriot. This being the case, he believed that posterity would do him justice. By such an elimination of modesty, Santa Anna's narrative passes out of the reach of historical criticism.

His test of the patriotism and ability of his contemporaries is the assistance or opposition given him personally by each. For the disaster of the Texas campaign he blames the disobedience of General Filisola. Only by a traitorous disclosure of his plans was Taylor saved from annihilation by Santa Anna just before Buena Vista. The cowardice of General Alvares, the "Panther of the South", was responsible for the Mexican defeat at Molino del Rey. The result of the fight at the Belén gate is ascribed to the same quality in General Terres. These instances of Santa Anna's point of view are taken almost at random. Circumstantial description of the military events of the war between Mexico and the United States is wholly lacking. No comment, save by denial, is made concerning his relations with Polk. Not a word is said about the understanding had in July, 1846, at Havana, with Polk's emissary, Alexander Slidell Mackenzie. For Santa Anna's justification of his campaign during the war, one must turn to his *Apelacion* or vindication, published in 1849. Enough has been said to show that Santa Anna's autobiography is the product of a vainly ambitious and conscienceless adventurer, who after all his efforts confesses that "the man is nothing, power everything". The typography of the book is poor; the proof-reading execrable.

JESSE S. REEVES.

John Fiske. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. [The Beacon Biographies.] (Boston, Small, Maynard, and Company, 1906, pp. xii, 105.) This brief biography cannot be commended for accuracy, abundance of information, discriminating judgment, or literary merit. On p. vii we learn that John Fiske was born at Middletown; on p. 4, that Hartford was his birthplace. The author discusses the learning of the historian, the lucidity of his style, the relation of his evolutionary philosophy to his historical method, and his interest in re-grouping known facts rather than in discovering new. The temper of the book is sufficiently illustrated by a single quotation: "Those who disapproved of Fiske instinctively, tried to persuade themselves, and others, that it was because he did not work in the archives. . . . One is always glad of an excuse for hating one's kind; and this excuse could serve as well as another . . . Still there is something to be said in favour of the method which lets the store of information filter through an intelligent mind on its way to the reader" (pp. 66-67). The book is prefaced by a chronology of Fiske's life and writings, and concludes with a brief bibliography.

F. G. D.